All Source Analysis System (ASAS)

The All Source Analysis System (ASAS) is a network of computer workstations that processes and exchanges sensor data, fuses multi-source data into a single intelligence picture, and supports management of intelligence sensors. It is tactically deployable, supports intelligence and electronic warfare operations at battalion through echelons above corps, and provides interoperability with joint intelligence and sensor systems. Intelligence provided by ASAS allows commanders to identify key points for dominant maneuver and find high priority targets for precision targeting.

The ASAS Block I successfully completed its operational test in 1993 and is fielded to selected theater, corps, and division units throughout the Army. The current Block II development is structured so that the interim capability is attained through a series of stand-alone products that can be tested and fielded when they are ready. The ASAS Remote Workstation (RWS) began fielding after completing its operational test in March 1999. An upgrade to the Communications Control Set obtained a conditional material release in June 1999 following a series of developmental tests. The Analysis Control Team Enclave, a shelter for the team at brigade, successfully completed testing and started fielding in September 2000. The ASAS Light, a downsized laptop version of the ASAS RWS at battalion, obtained a conditional material release and began fielding in FY01. The ASAS Block III is the objective capability.

TEST & EVALUATION ACTIVITIES

Test and Evaluation Integrated Product Team continued planning and coordination for the ASAS Block II Initial Operational Test and Evaluation (IOT&E) tentatively scheduled for late 2003.

The Army consolidated the Limited User Test for the ASAS RWS (without the companion ASAS Light) into the same test event as the Maneuver Control System; the Force XXI Battle Command, Brigade and Below; and the Integrate System Control Version 4 IOT&Es.

ASAS Light requires another test venue, as the unit supporting the Limited User Test does not use the ASAS Light. Tests involving the interim brigade combat team are the most likely candidates.

The ASAS RWS completed developmental testing and participated in the Field Test 5.

The second ASAS Block II upgrade to the Communications Control Set consisting primarily of a new shelter, new power supply, and new communications interfaces completed developmental testing and a functionality demonstration.

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TEST & EVALUATION ASSESSMENT

The consolidation of the Army Battle Command System (ABCS) Version 6 tests into a single test period has a significant impact on the ASAS RWS and ASAS Light test and fielding strategies. The consolidation delayed the ASAS RWS/ASAS Light Limited User Test to better support the overall acquisition and fielding objectives for the ABCS. Although the concept of consolidating the various ABCS component tests into one event has great merit from a System-of-Systems perspective, the down side for the ASAS RWS/ASAS Light was that the test unit is only fielded with the ASAS

RWS. The architecture present in the test unit is not representative of how ASAS RWS and ASAS Light will be used in the remainder of the Army. The absence of ASAS Light raises questions as to whether the test architecture for the other ABCS components is sufficient. It also requires the Army and the ASAS program to find additional opportunities to test the ABCS architecture that includes the ASAS Light.

The Army Evaluation Command and DOT&E determined that developmental tests and a functional demonstration were the appropriate level of testing for the second Block II upgrade to the ASAS Communications Control Set. The tests confirmed that the upgrades were ready for release to the field. The Block II IOT&E also will assess the operations of the Communications Control Set as part of the full ASAS Block II architecture.

The challenges of testing the ASAS Light highlighted the differences in the architecture of networks, hardware, and software capability between the Army units involved in the processes of digitization and transformation. The application of uncoordinated spiral development at the various units and sites working these issues is producing locally unique systems and capabilities that often use the same name. The differences complicate the ability to make acquisition decisions for programs rather than specific units and the long-term implications for interoperability and logistics supportability are unknown.